Metadata and EPOS-DCAT-AP

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Created: 2018-02-13

Purpose of this document

Explain EPOS-DCAT-AP.

Summary

- **EPOS-DCAT-AP** is an extension of **DCAT-AP** is an extension of **DCAT**.
- These are all **metadata vocabularies** to describe (web)resources/things/contacts.
- DCAT is recommended by the W3C for global use to enable linking basic types of datasets.
- DCAT-AP was developed for data portals in Europe to improve discoverability.
- EPOS-DCAT-AP was developed as extension for Solid Earth data in the EPOS project.

About Metadata

Mostly taken from Tim Berners-Lee's article about Metadata Architecture:

- Information about information is generally known as Metadata.
- Definition: Metadata is **machine understandable** information about web resources or other things.
- Metadata is data.
- Metadata about one document can occur within the document, or within a separate document, or it may be transferred accompanying the document.
- · Metadata can describe metadata.
- Metadata consists of assertions about data (e.g. name="report_01.doc").
- Data have **attributes** (e.g. a file can have a *name*, which is one of its attributes).
- Attributes specific to one type of data can be defined in a dedicated **name space**.
- Vocabulary name spaces can be defined/stored at a specific URL.

DCAT Summary

- DCAT is a W3C vocabulary recommendation for metadata to describe datasets in data catalogs across different websites and allow their general interoperability and discoverability on the web.
 - W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) is the main international standards organization for the World Wide Web.
 - A **DCAT profile** is a specification for data catalogs that **extends DCAT**.
- DCAT is an RDF vocabulary suited to representing government data catalogs.
 - The **Resource Description Framework** (RDF) is a language for representing information about resources in the World Wide Web.
- It's currently one of the most widely used Semantic Web vocabularies for describing datasets and data catalogues.
- What is defined in DCAT?
 - DCAT is basically a database schema with attributes defined by various name spaces.
 - There are 7 linked classes (tables) total.
 - Each class (table) and attribute (field) has naming pattern
 <namespace>:<property>
 - DCAT uses already existing name spaces for most properties:
 - dct = Dublin Core terms
 - dctype = Dublin Core object types
 - foaf = "Friend of a Friend" dictionary for human relations
 - rdf = RDF vocabulary terms
 - rdfs = RDF Schema vocabulary
 - skos = Simple Knowledge Organization System
 - vcard = contact info (virtual business card)
 - xsd = XML schema definition
 - The dcat vocabulary specific to DCAT has 4 classes
 - dcat:Catalog
 - dcat:CatalogRecord
 - dcat:Dataset describes common info about a collection of resources
 - dcat:Distribution describes a specific resource (file)
 - Other classes used are:
 - skos:ConceptScheme
 - skos:Concept
 - foaf:Agent (can be foaf:Person or foaf:Organization)

DCAT-AP Summary

- DCAT-AP: DCAT Application profile for data portals in Europe
- DCAT-AP is a DCAT profile (i.e. extension) for European applications.
 - Metadata profile based on and compliant with DCAT of W3C.
- **Purpose:** Define a common interchange metadata format for data portals of the EU and of EU Member States.
- Developed in the framework of the EU Programme Interoperability Solutions for European Public Administrations (ISA)
- Specification: DCAT-AP v1.1 (Oct 2015)
 - UML diagram on page 8
 - 1-page reference for all classes and properties on page 26
- Differences with DCAT:
 - DCAT-AP adds 15 classes and various properties to DCAT.
 - language, keywords, referenced standards, checksum, location, etc.
 - DCAT-AP also specifies the requirement type for every class/property:
 - · mandatory, recommended, optional

EPOS-DCAT-AP Summary

- EPOS-DCAT-AP is a DCAT-AP extension for Solid Earth data.
- Developed in context of European Plate Observing System (EPOS) project
- UML diagram shows added classes and links around original DCAT-AP
 - WARNING: The diagram is not up to date and is missing some properties!
- **New classes** are used to describe:
 - Publication (abstract, issued, title, issn, ...)
 - Organisation (isPartOf, associatedProjects, scientific/legal/financial contact)
 - Person (language, affiliation, qualification)
 - Software (software application schema, model code)
 - Service (terms of use, service type, schema)
 - Webservice (EPOS domain, parameters, contact, created, ...)
 - Equipment (description, type, manufacturer, dynamic range, ...)
 - Facility (theme, type, description, foaf:page, ...)
 - Dataset (character encoding, subject, type, domain, subdomain, ...)
- Mandatory properties describe the minimum set of information needed by the Integrated Core Service (ICS) to automatically categorize, query and expose a dataset/service.
- The required information classes with mandatory/optional properties for EPOS TCS-ICS integration are listed and described in an Excel file: EPOS_DCAT-AP_Vocabulary_and_Specification.xlsx